



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

they have done well, and several of *T. bracteata* have thrown up long spikes and blossomed—though much later than in their native clime. From the lot I selected a cluster of *T. cæspitosa*, Leconte, for my dry herbarium, thinking that it would dry out. But I noticed after some time that the plant seemed green, so I tied its roots upward to a rafter, where it was deprived entirely of moisture. And now after nearly six months it has assumed a thoroughly live appearance and increased in growth amazingly. By spring it will no doubt blossom. The long moss *T. usneoides*, of which I hung quantities on my cherry trees in the yard, has grown very fast all summer and I dread the approach of frost, when it must succumb to the rigors of our northern climate.

W. W. CALKINS.

NOMENCLATURE IN ATLANTIC U. S. POLYPETALÆ.—The article in the GAZETTE for August, p. 193, noting changes in the names of the Polypetalæ of the Manual, as indicated in Watson's Bibliographical Index, brings to view an error in that carefully prepared index, either clerical or typographical, which has till now escaped detection. The GAZETTE notes that "*Cardamine rhomboidea*, var. *purpurea*, Torr., is *C. rotundifolia*, Mx." Those who know the two plants will not need to be told that this is wrong. The three synonyms adduced under *C. rotundifolia* in the Index must have been accidentally inserted under that species, instead of under *C. rhomboidea*.

There are a few other names in the list in respect to which the Index hardly gives the last word. Although the question is a nice one, the author of the Index would, on reconsideration, probably prefer *Spergularia* to *Lepigonum*; the change of *Sullivantia Ohionis* into *S. Ohioensis* was accidental; *Dalibarda repens* (pace Benth. & Hook.) will probably stand as the type of a good genus; and whoever uses the Linnæan name of *Vitis arborea* for a species which is not arborescent is not entitled to forego *Epilobium angustifolium*, L., (well enough named in contradistinction to its relative *E. latifolium*, L.,) in behalf of the much later *E. spicatum* of Lamarck. Apparently the same rule should govern the two cases.—A. GRAY.

FLORA OF DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.—It has been my bad or good fortune to live in this little corner of the world for twenty years, but it is only for ten years that I have given earnest attention to botanical pursuits. During that time I have collected carefully all the plants I have found in the county. Very few I think can have escaped my constant search, so that the following figures may be considered correct. There are 839 indigenous species, to which must be added 66